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**An Acid Pegmatite in a Basic Rock.** — An interesting occurrence of an acid pegmatite in a basic rock is described by Jaggar.<sup>1</sup> It exists as lenticular or vein-like masses that merge gradually into the diabase forming the Medford dike in the Boston basin. As the pegmatite, which is a quartz-microcline aggregate, is approached, the white plagioclases of the diabase acquire a salmon-colored zone of more acid material. The plagioclase finally disappears and microcline takes its place. At the same time quartz replaces all the bisilicates. In some places the pegmatite appears to have been infiltrated into miarolitic spaces. Quartz inclusions in the diabase are often surrounded by inner zones of micropegmatite and outer ones of augite. The latter are the usual reaction rims so frequently discovered around acid inclusions in basic magmas. Within these the liquids bearing the pegmatite-producing minerals deposited their burdens and at the same time corroded the quartz of the nucleus. The conclusion arrived at, to the effect that granophyric intergrowths of quartz and feldspar are not necessarily primary growths, seems to be well substantiated.

**Notes.** — Vogt<sup>2</sup> gives a *résumé* of the facts bearing on the theory of deposition of ore bodies by differentiation processes in eruptive magmas. He points out that in the same magma we often find oxidation products, sulphides and metals, all of which must be regarded as normal differentiation products of the rocks in which they occur. The facts of differentiation are well known, but of the cause of differentiation we are yet ignorant.

Three kersantite<sup>3</sup> dikes cut the kamm-granite north of the Leberthal near Markich in Elsass, and several sheets and dikes of quartz porphyry occur in the Robinatthal.

The crystalline rocks of southeastern New York, east of the Hudson, are granites, gneisses, mica-schists, serpentine and basic and acid intrusives. Merrill<sup>4</sup> reports the oldest of these rocks to be a hornblende granite. This forms the central mass of the Highlands. On its flanks are banded gneiss composed of orthoclase and quartz, biotite and hornblende and containing beds of magnetite; and associated with this is the well-known mica-schist of the district.

<sup>1</sup> *Amer. Geol.*, vol. xxi (1898), p. 203.

<sup>2</sup> *Compte-rendu du cong. géol. intern.* 6<sup>e</sup> Sér. (1894), p. 382.

<sup>3</sup> Bruhus, W. *Mitth. d. geol. Landesanst. v. Elsass-Loth.*, vol. iv (1897), p. cxxix.

<sup>4</sup> Merrill, F. J. H. *New York State Museum Report* (1896), p. 21.